

Daily Democrat.

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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STAMPS FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS.—From and after this date, Postage Stamps, and Stamped Envelopes of the old style, will not be received in whole or partial payment of subscriptions to the Daily or Weekly Democrat. The new stamps, or new stamped envelopes, must be sent to be used in crediting subscription accounts for the Democrat.

The Secessionists have flattered themselves with the notion that Kentucky could choose her own destiny. A common proposition was, that Kentucky should, upon a final settlement, decide by her own unbiased vote whether she should go North or South. This was a part of the clap-net of the last canvass. Kentuckians were not deceived by it. The truth is, the people of no Southern State have been allowed such choice. They have been precipitated into rebellion and revolution. They have been subjugated by the lying, the bluster, and the threatening of demagogues. They have no choice now but to follow the dictation of Davis & Co. They are frightened all the while into submission by the Abolition scare-crow, as children are frightened into obedience by the story of raw head and bloody bones.

Kentucky is to have no choice. State rights have no place in Southern practice. The profession of great respect for State rights is one of the standing lies of Southern demagogues to gull simpletons. They have trampled all State rights under foot. They started out with a deliberate calculation of forcing States under the dominion of the usurpation the demagogues have set up. The practice gives the lie to the profession, until disguise is no longer profitable. The truth is now put forth with a flourish; indeed some less discreet than the rest write lie on the face of this profession some time ago. The Charleston Courier says:

"They (the Border States) have almost lost, or will soon lose, the glorious mediatorial privilege of deciding whether disunion shall be peaceable or forceful. They will soon lose the opportunity of exerting any influence in the question, beyond the poor privilege of furnishing the battlefield and foraging for our armies, and of being pressed into the reluctant service and action by the prevailing force for the time being. No army of myrmidons can or shall reach a Southern (Secession) State, if determination and resolute anticipation can prevent it, by carrying the war beyond our borders."

Nothing can be more insolent than this paragraph; more contempt for State rights could hardly be expressed. These Border States will have the poor privilege of furnishing battlefields for "our" armies!

The Memphis Appeal, not remarkable for principle, sense or discretion, blurs out the offensive truth in the following. We have published it before, but every Kentuckian ought to read it again:

"While we respect State rights and State sovereignty, there are political and military necessities which override these rights. The truth has as well been spoken, that no such idea has ever for one moment entered the mind of the Southern people as that she shall remain under the iron rule of the Yankee despotism. The South needs her territory, and must have it, though at the price of blood and conquest!"

In pursuance of this purpose, troops have been mustered all along our border from the commencement. We, unsuspecting, made no preparations to resist, until the hypocritical soundings were ready to pour into the State three large columns of troops, to burn and destroy, to bring this proud Commonwealth under the meanest and most vulgar despotism known in the history of mankind. A central despotism, governed by a mutual admiration society of pettifoggers and cross-road politicians; proficients only in the craft of manipulating votes into the ballot-box; masters of the art of electioneering and cheating, which they have reduced to a system.

Nothing illustrates so strikingly the bald hypocrisy of the whole affair as this attempt to conquer States and reduce them to Provinces under their vulgar despotism.

It is well known that three members of the Legislature were arrested by the Home Guard at Harrodsburg as suspected of disloyal intentions. The Legislature sent a committee to inquire into the facts and report. They effected the release of the members and made a report, with a resolution disapproving the arrest as illegal. The Senate passed a resolution which approved the release, but did not disapprove the arrest. The House laid the resolutions on the table.

This was from no difference between the Senate and the House; but the latter thought, very properly, that the men who made the arrest were amenable to the law for false imprisonment; and it was not within the province of the Legislature to pronounce judgment beforehand on the conduct of any citizen. It was competent for them to inquire into the conduct of their own members, or they might have made it the occasion to make any additional law that they might deem necessary. Further than this, they were not authorized to go. If the men were improperly arrested, they

have a remedy before a judicial tribunal, where all the facts can be exposed.

We rather suspect they will not adopt this legal remedy. As to the wrongs they suffered, they amounted to nothing. They were furnished with good cheer and treated like gentlemen. They were arrested on suspicion, without a warrant to be sure, but that is nothing uncommon. We hope they had no intentions of joining the Confederate army; but we should not go security that they had not; and we don't now know that they are not in the Confederate camp. Holding their opinions, they would not consider it any crime.

THE STATE MILITARY BOARD AND ARMS FOR KENTUCKY.—We would venture to suggest to the members of the Military Board the necessity of taking steps to secure arms for the State. Arms are a military necessity. Our State has not a supply, and it will be difficult to secure them, but we believe they can be procured by proper and timely exertions. Even after the invaders are driven from our soil it will be necessary to have our people well and thoroughly armed.

We know of no man in our State so well qualified to attend to this business as Joshua F. Speed, of this city. He is a man of superior ability, wise and practical, and well acquainted with the heads of all the departments at Washington. Mr. Speed has now a thorough knowledge of all the means of getting guns, &c., and can easily secure the consent of the Federal Government for the aid of ordnance officers in procuring the best of arms and at fair rates. No green or raw men can go East and secure the arms without incalculable loss, both in quality and price. With the facilities and influences which he can bring to bear, with the knowledge he has already acquired on the subject, we feel every confidence Mr. Speed can secure all necessary arms for the State. Besides, Mr. Speed is a man whom all can trust, and feel every confidence in his management of the business. We trust our military board will secure the services of Mr. Speed, and induce him to return East on the business.

General J. T. Boyle, of Danville, Ky., has been authorized to raise a brigade of not less than three regiments, and to designate the field officers, who will be commissioned as soon as the regiments are organized. The following gentlemen have been named as officers of the several regiments:

1. Colonel, W. A. Warner; Lieutenant Colonel, J. J. Landrum; Major, William Riddle.
2. Colonel, M. Munday; Lieutenant Col. — Jackson; Major, —.
3. Colonel, Wm. J. Landrum; Lieutenant Colonel, John Cowan; Major, W. Dougherty.
4. Colonel, B. C. Grider; Lieutenant Colonel, —; Major, —.

We understand several other gentlemen have been designated as field officers, from whom General Boyle has not yet heard. There are few men who have engaged more earnestly or enthusiastically in the noble defense of their country than J. T. Boyle. His whole soul is in the work, and he inspires those around him with the same patriotic impulses which actuate himself.

ARMY CONTRACTS.—It is important to this city that supplies should be furnished here. It is only justice to the men of this Union city that they should have the opportunity to do the work that is needed, if they can do it as cheap as such supplies can be furnished elsewhere. It will, besides, furnish employment to thousands whose friends are in the service of the Government, and who need the employment. We believe that clothing, tents, blankets and shoes can be supplied from this city cheaper than they can be purchased elsewhere and brought here. We do not believe that the devotion of our people to the cause will be affected by any arrangements in this business; but it is only just to them to give them an opportunity to furnish these supplies, when they stand ready to do it on as cheap terms as can be done in the country.

Messrs. J. F. Speed and J. T. Boyle arrived by the mailboat last Sunday morning from Washington, where they had been to secure arms and munitions for Kentucky. They were successful in procuring a large shipment of arms, 6 batteries of artillery, 1,000 wagons and a large amount of fine ammunition, &c. These arms, etc., have been received by Gen. Anderson, or are on their way here. Mr. Boyle says the success in procuring arms is alone due to the exertions of Mr. Speed. Mr. B. accords to Mr. Speed the highest meed of praise for his industry and energy displayed in procuring and shipping the arms, and says Kentucky ought to be grateful for the disinterested services of Mr. S.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.—Colonels Harlan and W. H. Hays will address the people at the following times and places: Campbellsville, Thursday, Oct. 10. Springfield, Friday, Oct. 11. Bardonia, Saturday, Oct. 12.

Speaking each day at two o'clock. Union men are requested to give general publicity to these appointments.

The New York policemen are hereafter to form a military organization—divided into four sections and drilled in the manual of arms.

News from the South.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTHWESTERN KENTUCKY.—A Kentucky gentleman, in whose statements the most implicit reliance may be placed, informs the Evansville Journal that he left Hopkinsville last Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock. At that time 6,000 rebel troops, composed of Tennesseans, Mississippians, and Kentuckians, were encamped near that town under the command of General Buckner. The Journal says:

Generals Helm and Allcorn, the latter from Mississippi, were also in the camp. The troops were half naked, poorly supplied with tents, and without a sufficient number of wagons to carry the sick. They were armed with shot guns, old-fashioned rifles, with a few United States muskets, forty of which had been taken from the Union Home Guards. This force had just arrived at Hopkinsville, and were nearly starved to death. It was found impossible to procure meat, coffee, or sugar for the troops, and even four was very scarce. They were not committing any outrages on the property of Union men, for fear of driving their Kentucky allies from their support. We are informed, however, that Maj. Breathitt's house at Hopkinsville was ransacked and rifled by a detachment of Buckner's men. The rebels are reported to be disheartened and ready to abandon their leaders. Unless they are speedily furnished by the Southern Confederacy with provisions and clothing, it is probable that they will disband and return to their homes.

In the skirmish near Henderson, last Tuesday night, between a body of Home Guards and 500 rebels, the latter failed to take the cannon as reported, and it is now in the hands of the Union men who have secreted it.

We are further informed that thousands of Union men are ready, at the proper time, to take up arms against the rebels. The troops now in this city, with Colonels McHenry's and Jackson's regiments, will form the nucleus around which the Union men will rally.

From the above facts we may conclude that the enemy's forces across the river are in a miserable condition for active service; that their number have been exaggerated; that they are disheartened and not encouraged by their late success, and that they have no intention at present of coming to the Ohio.

The Memphis Avalanche put out an extra on the 1st of October, conveying the very important intelligence from its correspondent at Bowlinggreen, that Buckner's advance column, 2,000 strong, had moved on Hopkinsville on the 30th ult., and taken possession, capturing all the artillery and small arms in the town; that the Union men retreated without firing a gun, after having shot two rebel prisoners in their keeping.

The Nashville Union and American has a most vicious correspondent in Buckner's horde of marauders. As witness read the following to that paper, dated Bowlinggreen, Sept. 30:

Gen. Buckner is advancing towards the Ohio river, driving the Lincoln troops before him, and it is thought will reach Owensboro' to night. He has taken a thousand Lincoln guns or more, but cannot get a fight, for the enemy keep at a respectable distance by "orderly retreats"—running.

The advance guards of the army at this place are moving forward to-day ten miles beyond Green River.

Rousseau is retreating towards Louisville. It is doubtful whether we will have any fighting until we get to Louisville, unless we can overtake them.

The city of Bowlinggreen is full of refugees (as Ex-Gov. Helm says, who is there) "from justice." Three companies are now in process of formation here, one of which will perhaps be made up entirely of refugees from the vicinity of the Lincoln camps in this State.

Referring to the intelligence that the Government fleet had sailed from Fortress Monroe, the Raleigh Standard says:

We have heard nothing of the fleet on our coast. There are grounds for supposing that an attack will next be made upon the Georgia coast.

The Natchez Courier of the 27th ult., learns from a private letter that there is a strong probability that Mississippi City, Biloxi and Pass Christian will be evacuated by the rebel troops, and that fortifications will be erected at the Bay of St. Louis. The editor says this way of advancing backwards "he don't like."

M. J. Wicks, Chairman of the Military Committee of Memphis, has issued the following order:

It is desirable that no more cotton and tobacco be shipped to this place until further orders. Planters are appalled to not ship it for the present. Should it be persisted in the military authorities will be compelled to order the cotton returned to the country at the owner's expense.

As a "startling discovery," the Richmond correspondent of the New Orleans Crescent writes:

An important and startling discovery has been brought to light within the past few days, which must eventually, if the perpetrators cannot be ferreted out, end in our discomfiture, if not in a crushing defeat. Traitors have been discovered in high places. The New York Times has published a full and correct list of all our forces in the field, with their regiments, with the States from which they have been contributed; their numbers, also that of battalions and independent companies with disposition; giving the names of the various companies, the names of their Colonels, their localities, the brigades to which they are attached, including those in Missouri, Tennessee, and the Kentucky brigade; not omitting the regiment commanded by Col. Mandeville Marigny, giving the date of its arrival in Richmond, the place of encampment, correctly spelling the Colonel's name, which is a hazardous experiment to those unfamiliar with the spelling of French names; also adding the information, "composed of French Creoles."

This information could have been only obtained from the war office. The Administration are not only perplexed but startled at this discovery. Congress has taken the matter in hand, and, conjointly with those in high authority, are giving the subject a close and thorough investigation. The excitement, as a matter of course, is unusually intense. It is known that in the clerical

force, divided amongst the various departments, favorites of Northern birth, who were known to be competent clerks from long service in Washington, have been invited to accept places in the bureau; and there is not a doubt entertained but that this information has been supplied from some person who has free and unsuspected access to the books and papers of the Adjutant General's office. Suspicion has attached itself to sundry individuals, and, if the investigation can fasten it on the guilty parties, a drama will be enacted at Richmond which must exercise a wholesome influence for the future.

The News.

We have, in Memphis papers of the 30th ult., some Southern news of interest. A quarrel occurred in Memphis, on the 28th ult., between Samuel Tate and Aug. Castillano, two gamblers, which resulted in the killing of Castillano. Tate escaped.

General Hardee's command has fallen back to Pittman's ferry, on the Arkansas line.

Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has issued an order to seize all the pork in New Orleans, held by speculators, who had advanced the price to fifty dollars per barrel.

The authorities of Mobile have determined to issue shinpasters for \$3, \$2, and \$1, and 50 and 25 cents.

We find special dispatches in the Memphis Avalanche—one from New Orleans, of September 29th, stating that Governor Moore has issued orders to drill every evening; those refusing, are set down in a black list as enemies of the South. Banks and insurance offices are to close at two o'clock p. m., other business houses at three o'clock.

Another dispatch, from Fort Smith, Ark., of the 26th, states that a regiment of Missourians, under Colonel Hunter, had been defeated by Lane and Montgomery, who are marching on the Arkansas frontier; that McCulloch has only thirty-five hundred men with him. He issued a proclamation on the 25th, calling for three regiments of infantry immediately.

Jefferson City special dispatches of the evening of the 4th, to the St. Louis papers, contain the following items. Mr. Precott, a citizen of Lexington, who was at the battle, states that Price's intention is to retreat to the Southwest or to Arkansas; that his official report is a tissue of falsehoods; that his total loss in killed and wounded will not fall below one thousand—others say more than that.

General Fremont expected to break up his camp and move Westward Saturday.

General Sterling Price sent his family and negroes to Texas, and a number of the Secession leaders have followed his example.

Captain Read, of Lexington, who was taken prisoner at that point, effected his escape on Monday, the 30th ult., and arrived in St. Louis on Friday. The Republican of the 5th learned the following from him:

Gen. Harris' rebel division, about 6,000 strong, crossed the river for the purpose of driving back a Federal force under Gen. Sturgis. On hearing of this movement Gen. S. advanced, and the two opposing columns met in a prairie, about five miles distant from Lexington, when the battle opened. Of this engagement little is known beyond the fact that Sturgis drove the Confederates back to the river, cutting off their transportation train and camp equipage and spreading a perfect panic amongst them. The Secession army made its appearance in great confusion opposite Lexington about midnight, closely followed by the Union troops. Boats were speedily brought into service to transport Harris' men across the river, and from about daylight until ten o'clock Sunday morning, the ferriage was conducted under a hot fire of Federal musketry. Many of the Confederate soldiers, in their impatience to get over, jumped into the river and swam across, rushing through the streets of Lexington in dripping clothes and evidently much frightened. It is supposed that in the affair a large number of the enemy were killed and wounded.

The fleeing rebels must have carried with them the most exaggerated reports of the strength and numbers of Gen. Sturgis' command. Much consternation spread throughout Lexington, and hasty preparations were made for the immediate evacuation of the place. At three o'clock the same evening the enemy's columns commenced moving, and troops were constantly departing until Monday at five o'clock, p. m., when the last regiment left.

In the Richmond papers of the 28th ult., we have further Southern news. Prince Polignac has received an appointment in Beauregard's staff, with rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

The Virginia papers are becoming alarmed at the tremendous issue of shinpasters by banks, banking houses, dealers, &c.

All the coopers in Charleston have been engaged in making water-tight kegs and barrels for the use of Fort Sumpter, to be filled with fresh water, so that if communication should be cut off with Charleston, the garrison will not perish till they have consumed three thousand casks full.

At Aiken and Bamberg, South Carolina, Mr. Haley, who has reached Washington from Charleston, saw several hundred citizen soldiers drilling in their shirt sleeves, the weather being quite warm, using sticks of wood instead of guns, of which they had none.

Zollicoffer did not, as reported, take the town of London. A detachment of Colonel Wolford's cavalry arrived there before he did, and when several hundred of his cavalry made their appearance, they were so warmly met, seven of them being killed, that they turned and fled. Colonel Wolford scoured the country some distance beyond Barboursville, and satisfied himself that Zollicoffer had retreated to his original position in the mountains. Colonel Garred remains in the mountains, and will take good care of Zollicoffer's "Bull Pups," as his marauders call themselves.

Sunday Night's Dispatches.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.—The Navy Department has received a letter from Commander Scott, of the Keystone State, dated Aspinwall, Sept. 25, in which he states he has been cruising on the coast of Yucatan, but obtained no information either of the Sumpter or her prizes. He was alike unsuccessful in the vicinity of the Isle of Hines and Cienfuegos. The Sumpter, it was said, endeavored to procure coal at Demarara and Cayenne, and was refused. The merchants of Parambo likewise declined to furnish her coal, but it was finally obtained from a Scotchman. Commander Scott says Capt. Simmes is aware that our vessels are in search of him, and that therefore he will not again appear in the West Indies.

The fact is ascertained that the Sumpter has taken several prizes under the British flag, and decoyed others under her guns with Union colors. This should serve as a warning to U. S. merchantmen.

The Abby Bradford, captured off Puerto Cabello in July, is the last prize taken by the Sumpter, the crew of which numbered 64 men, in a disorganized condition, several of whom have escaped and will be sent home.

The War Department is overrun by applicants for offices and contracts; the Secretary's door is constantly besieged by persons who want interviews with him to serve personal ends. The Secretary desires it to be distinctly understood that there are no vacancies of paymasters, or quartermasters, or commissaries in his gift, nor are there any appointments of officers of the line to be made, excepting in the regular course of promotion; when second lieutenants are thus vacated, the places will be filled by appointments from the ranks. All contracts for supplies, munitions, etc., are made respectively by the Quartermaster General, the Commissary General, and the Chief of the Ordnance Department, and to them all parties should apply who have proposals to make. Applications for appointments as acting masters and masters' mates should be made to the Navy Department in writing and not in person. The War Department can furnish the revised Army Regulations only to the officers of the army and not to members of Congress or other applicants.

The following statement of the master of the army transport Fanny, gives the particulars of her capture by the rebels. She was dispatched by Col. Hawkins with clothing, ammunition, provisions, &c., to Chickamauga for the supplies of the troops recently stationed there. After the news of the Fanny was received at Hatteras, Colonel Hawkins called upon the commanding naval officers in these waters for a force to go to the relief of the troops. An armed expedition was fitted out, which sailed on the morning of the 31st ult., but nothing had been heard from it at 5 o'clock that evening, when information was last received from that quarter. The statement of the master of the Fanny, dated Hatteras Inlet, Oct. 1st, says:

"I left in the steamer Fanny, at 6 o'clock a. m., for Chickamauga or Loggerhead Inlet, arriving there at 1 o'clock p. m. We anchored in about eight feet of water, and waited there two and half hours before we got communication from shore. They then fetched a flatboat off and loaded her with an assorted cargo of stores, tents, &c. When the boat had shoved off, and got about two-thirds of the way to shore, we saw a steamboat to westward, about 4 p. m., which proved to be one of the enemy. She was standing to cut off our retreat, and in a short time two more appeared, steering directly for us. The first one then stood in and commenced firing upon us, and as soon as the others came up they did the same. We returned the fire with nine shots, striking one of the boats in the bow. Then Captain Hart, of the Twentieth Indiana Regiment, suggested to us to surrender, saying that it was no use fighting against such odds, and requested us to hoist the white flag. The mate of the boat and a few soldiers turned to and threw overboard some thirty cases of ammunition, and Capt. Hart forbade them to throw any more overboard. We likewise requested the Sergeant Major to throw the cannon overboard, which he refused to do, saying that it would be worse for them if they were taken prisoners. Capt. Hart then requested the chain to be slipped and the boat run ashore, which was done. The white flag was then hoisted, and the crew of the boat left in their boats. We endeavored to get boats to carry the soldiers off the Fanny, but could not do so. To the best of my opinion, they had plenty of time from our arrival to that of the enemy's boats to get everything on shore from the Fanny if sufficient boats had been employed in transportation of stores, so that we could have destroyed the Fanny before she could have fallen into the hands of the rebels. We left there about six p. m. in a canoe, and arrived here about seven a. m. on the 2d instant. (Signed) J. H. MORRISON, "Master, Steamer Fanny."

DARNESTOWN, Oct. 4.—A gentleman who came from near Poolsville last evening states that he heard firing at noon in the direction of Edward's Ferry. He saw a great smoke arising from the same point, and thinks it was caused by the burning of a warehouse on this side of the river.

Rumors are current here that Gen. Stone will shortly lead an advance over the Potomac. The force under his command has been strengthened largely of late.

Private W. L. Myers, of the New York 19th, was recently tried and sentenced to be shot for deserting by the general court martial, but from the evidence it appeared that he was on his return to the regiment when arrested, and that he was overtaken by liquor, causing him to be absent longer than his permit allowed. The members of the court therefore unanimously recommended him to mercy upon his solemn promise never to drink any more intoxicating liquors. Gen. Banks commuted the sentence into a forfeiture of \$5 per month of his pay for one year, and the gratified culprit was yesterday returned to his regiment.

An unconfirmed rumor was circulated yesterday that the rebels had fired into and sunk a canal boat carrying baggage for a regiment stationed on the upper Potomac. The Potomac is now fordable at several of the ferries between Great Falls and the Point of Rocks.

The enemy are known to have largely augmented their forces in the vicinity of Leesburg, but military authorities are of the opinion that it is only a feint, and that on the first demonstration by our forces they will fall back upon the Manassas Gap Railroad and thence down to the Junction. No apprehensions were felt of any attempt on their part to cross the river or make any serious

attack upon us at long range over the Potomac.

LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 2.—Fulton correspondent of the St. Louis Republican.—A full battery of iron six-pounders has been presented by wealthy citizens to the Home Guards of Leavenworth. The pieces were cast in this city and are the first ever made in the State. After the fall of Lexington Gen. Sturgis made a requisition upon Maj. Gen. Stone, of the Kansas militia, to call out the militia of the Eastern counties of Kansas. The people responded heartily to the call and poured into Wega in large numbers. They were immediately sworn into the United States service for thirty days and now compose part of Gen. Sturgis' command at Kansas City. The Second Kansas Regiment under Major Cloud is also at Kansas City. Col. Mitchell, its commander, is rapidly recovering from his wounds received in the battle of Springfield. Nine Regiments, most of which are full and the rest rapidly filling up, have been furnished by Kansas for the war. In addition to this we have twice responded to the call of the authorities and furnished thirty days men when danger threatened. Every man in Kansas is now well drilled and ready to fight if occasion requires.

Major Prince is still the commander of the post at Fort Leavenworth and is prosecuting with vigor the work of strengthening and fortifying his position. A long line of earthworks and entrenchments have been thrown up on the West side of Fort Leavenworth; the river side is protected by pickets and masked batteries. Such a thing as taking the Fort by surprise is now out of the question.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 6.—The boat from Fortress Monroe brought up a number of refugees from Norfolk, including some released crews of prize vessels. Colonel DeVilliers, the instructor of Colonel Ellsworth, who was taken prisoner by Wise in Western Virginia, came up in the boat, having escaped from prison and made his way along James river to Newport News. He escaped along with twelve others, who were arrested and taken back. He escaped by disguising himself, and affecting lameness, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of his pursuers. He was compelled to swim the James river three times, and after much suffering and being twice fired at by pickets, reached Newport News. He describes the suffering of the prisoners as great, and their treatment as barbarous, one of them having been shot from the street by a woman. He has gone to Washington with much information gleaned on his journey down the James river.

St. Louis, October 5.—General Fremont's charges and specifications against Col. Blair, including Col. Blair's letter to Postmaster General Blair, is published in this morning's Democrat. Col. Blair was arrested a second time for writing a letter which he addressed to Adjutant General Thomas after he was released by Fremont, and because he declined to resume his sword and take command of his regiment then on march to the battle field when ordered by his commander. Gen. Scott's release of Col. Blair is understood to be peremptory until such time as charges are made against him.

Capt. McKee, Assistant Adjutant General of this Department, has received a despatch from General Fremont, stating that the charges and specifications against Col. Blair, published in the Democrat yesterday morning, received publicity without his knowledge or sanction; that he has telegraphed to the President and General Scott that the act meets his unqualified disapproval, and requesting Capt. McKee to investigate the violation of his confidence and interference with his papers, so that the perpetrators may be instantly proceeded against and punished.

ROLLA, Mo., October 6.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says:

From information received from scouts, there are about 11,000 armed rebels scattered over the southwestern part of the State, including 6,000 to 7,000 at Camp Walker, Ark., eight miles below Missouri, under command of young Ben McCulloch.

Major Wright, of the Home Guard, furnishes the following statement of a physician well known to the Major, but whose name he is not permitted to use. This physician arrived from the Southwest last Tuesday evening. He was formerly a partner of Dr. Snell, McCulloch's Army Surgeon, and very recently had an interview with his old partner, and was told by him that in the battle of Springfield McCulloch was shot through the hip, and a glance ball also struck him in the shoulder. Soon after making his report of the battle, McCulloch, with the Texas forces, was ordered back to Texas, but after reaching Camp Chesapeake, near Mount Vernon, he died from the wounds he had received. Before he expired he spoke freely of the manner of his treatment by the Missourians, and declared if he had known the true position of affairs he never would have entered the State. His body was placed in a metal coffin and conveyed to Texas. His death was concealed even from his own men for a time, it being the policy of the surviving leaders to operate on the prestige of his name. His son, Ben. McCulloch, Jr., was therefore placed in nominal command, in order to keep up the deception. Major Wright, who is an old acquaintance of McCulloch, having as late as winter before last ranged with him one hundred miles up the Colorado river, is convinced that the latter is dead.

Letters have been received by Mrs. Crawford from her husband, Colonel Crawford, of Price's army, stating that the latter was hemmed in and occupying a critical position, and urging immediate removal of his property to the South.

St. Louis, October 6.—News has reached here that about two weeks ago John Ross, Chief of the Cherokee Nation, had called by proclamation 8,000 Cherokees around him and declared for the Union. Read, an influential half breed and leader of the secession party, had raised the standard of revolt and had a skirmish near Talequah with Ross' body guard in which the latter was victorious. This conflict with the recently published account from the Nation, but an active government scout thoroughly acquainted with matters in the Southwest pronounced it reliable.

One hundred of the soldiers wounded in the siege of Lexington arrived to-night.

The Democrat will to-morrow exhonerate Gen. Fremont from any knowledge of or consent to the publication of charges and specifications against Col. Blair.

WASHINGTON, October 5.—The U. S. steamer Parnee arrived this afternoon at Alexandria, from Hatteras Inlet, but reports nothing of interest in addition to what is already known to the public.

Daily Democrat.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.Office—79 Third Street, east side, between
Market and Jefferson.

Col's Pistols.—Good Union men, who may be in need of Col's pistols, can learn where they can be had at very low prices, by making application at this office. *dit*

A Word to Newspaper Readers.
The Daily Morning Democrat and Evening News supply all the dispatches, local and general news. Those who wish to keep posted with the stirring events of the times, should be supplied with both editions. The morning edition costs twenty-five (25) cents for every two weeks, and the evening edition fifteen (15) cents for two weeks. This places a paper within the reach of all.

Police Court.

Hon. G. W. Johnston, Judge.

OCTOBER 7, 1861.

Peter Lutz was surrendered into custody by his surety.

Mary Geasler, assault on Lena Slaughter, with intent to kill; continued.

Ann Maguire, drunk and disorderly; \$100 for two months.

Peter Lutz, drunk and disorderly, and assault on L. Peter; \$100 for three months.

Michael Farrell surrendered by bail.

Daniel T. Myer, disorderly conduct and assault on slave of George Moody; \$100 to answer.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Kahrt vs. N. Fishwenger; assault; \$100 to answer.

Same vs. same; peace warrant; \$200 for six months.

Commonwealth vs. N. Fishwenger vs. Henry and Mary Kahrt; peace warrant; \$200 for six months.

Com'th vs. D. H. Davis, *et al.*; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. John F. Frank, indictment; fined \$20.

Same vs. John McSweeney, indictment; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. James Dillon, indictment; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. C. Shaffer, *et al.*; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. M. C. Dustin; same.

Same vs. John Gibbons; same.

Same vs. Margaret How; fined \$20.

Same vs. Tim Sheehan; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. Thomas Sweeney, indictment; verdict \$50.

Same vs. Samuel Wilis; dismissed at defendant's cost.

Same vs. Ellen Carey; verdict one cent.

Same vs. L. Cassello, warrant; verdict \$20.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Sunday night, a freight train was going east on the O. & M. Railroad, when near Cochran, Ind., crossing a creek, through some defect in the bridge the locomotive and two cars fell through and were precipitated into the creek, killing the engineer and fireman. We could not learn their names. The down trains from Cincinnati were detained yesterday by this accident, but the regular train was expected in last night about 12 o'clock. The damage to the locomotive and cars had not been ascertained when our informant left.

MORE PRISONERS.—Hugh Curry, B. Curry, Jno. Leconte and R. H. Croan were arrested near West Point, by the Home Guards on Saturday, and yesterday confined in jail, charged with aiding the rebellion. We learn that Hugh Curry, hearing the Guards were coming, left the house and took refuge in a pear tree, armed with a rifle and revolver; his mother and sister, with a shot-gun, determined to defend him, but failed to make any demonstration. The Guards state that they know where Captain Mitchell Lapaille is, and will catch him.

DEFENSE OF THE OHIO—GUNBOATS.—The Indianapolis Journal learns that Gov. Morton has made application to the General Government to allow the construction of three gunboats in that State for the defence of our portion of the Ohio river, and of our border. If the application is granted, one of the boats will be stationed above the falls, and two below. It is to be hoped that this important measure of defence will receive the immediate and favorable attention of the Government.

THE RACE ON THURSDAY.—There will be no race to-day nor on Wednesday, but a handicap for all ages, best three in five, mile heats, will be run on Thursday. For this race five have named and accepted the weights attached as follows: Ella D, 90; Betty Ward, 85; Target, 77; Pope Swigert, 88; and H. G. McGrath will run either Rife or Memora at 75 lbs. A fine race may be expected.

REMOVAL.—We learn that Gen. Anderson has removed from the Louisville Hotel to the Galt House, where he may be found after dark, by those having business with his Department.

Those who wish to be supplied with the Morning Democrat, or "Evening News," will please leave their names and residence at the clerk's desk. All orders promptly filled.

The two Monroes, father and son, and Robert McKee, late editor of the Courier, are reported in Memphis, with W. N. Haldeman.

Attention.—Capt. Blood, of the City Cavalry company, advertises for a few more men. Now is your time.

WOODLAWN COURSE—Second Day.—Yesterday the track was in admirable condition, and the anticipation of a fine race were duly verified. There was but a single race announced, a sweepstake for three year olds, mile heats, best two and three, 5 making a start, as will be seen by the summary.

In the first heat Buford's entry took the start, with Myrtle close behind, the favorite and Alexander starting badly. The West Australian ran for the heat, and to win it, was compelled to close a gap of thirty feet between himself and Buford. This required an effort that told on him in the end. The first half mile was run in 55; and the heat, won by the West Australian colt, was made in only 1.50. Alexander apparently did not run for the heat. Buford came in second, Myrtle third, Alexander fourth and Duke's entry last.

The second heat, ran in less time and with a different result, was very exciting. The West Australian had the inside track and a fair start, but was held in until a considerable gap widened between him and the lead. But it was not Buford in the lead this time, but the black nag of Alexander, Sovereign, who played from the first for the heat. At the half mile post West Australian attempted to close the gap, and the pace of the two contending animals were so increased that Buford and Duke were shut out. The last half mile was run under the whip. But no efforts that the West Australian could make were equal to the task, and Sovereign came in, winning by three lengths, in 1.49. The efforts of Richards' entry in the two heats were too much for her, and it was evident that the race was Alexander's. No efforts were made, however, to hedge by the backers of the favorite, nor did the backers of Sovereign appear to have any too much confidence in him.

The third heat was also interesting, and astounding to the backers of the favorite. Richards' entry started on a run, by which means she was enabled to lock the black nag, who had a fine start at the beginning, but it did not appear to do her any good. They were looked to the quarter stretch, when Sovereign began to show Richards her heels, the latter evidently laboring severely, but Sovereign had the best from the start. The distance was gradually lengthened, and they came down the home stretch under whip and spur, Alexander two lengths ahead, in 1.50. The first half mile of this heat was made in 52, which, considering the condition of the course and the heat, was most excellent time.

Summary.—Sweepstake for colts and fillies three years old, mile heats.

A. Keene Richards' West Australian c. c. 1 2 2
Ward & Voley's b. s. Myrtle 2 dis.
J. R. Duke's c. f. Sovereign 3 3 3
J. R. Duke's c. f. by Van Halst 4 1 1
Time—1.50, 1.49, 1.54.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—Night before last the citizens of New Albany, living on Water street near Upper Fourth, heard piercing shrieks, coming apparently from some woman drowning. Efforts were made as soon as possible to render assistance, but without avail. Yesterday forenoon her body was found entangled in drift-wood in the wheel of the Golden State. It was recognized as that of Bridget McManus, an Irish woman of rather dissipated habits.

HORRIBLE DEATH OF A BOY.—The Cannelton Reporter states that a small boy, whose parents live above that place, left home last Friday in search of grapes. Not returning a search was made, when his body was found, Sunday morning, lying under a tree, from which it is supposed he fell, with a snag run into his head. The ground and bushes around bore marks of his dying struggles.

Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co. will sell, this morning at 10 o'clock, at auction rooms, staple and fancy fall dry goods, black sewing silks, &c.; also a fresh invoice of English tapestry and velvet bags, and at 11 o'clock, by order of assignees, a large lot of business and overcoats, sleeve cloaks, pants and vests; also, 100 dozen 15, 20, 30 and 40 hooped skirts, to which the attention of city and country buyers is called.

ACCIDENTALLY DROWNED.—We learn from Mr. G. W. Murdoch, clerk, that while the steamer Trio was lying at Union yesterday evening, Thomas Middlehouse, a deck hand, fell overboard and was drowned. The unfortunate man leaves a wife and three children, residing on Fifteenth street, between Main and Market, in this city.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that Fremont is moving with tremendous energy in Jefferson City; that the bankers and capitalists of St. Louis were in consultation to-day upon the best method of supplying Fremont with money, and closed with the prediction that within a week he would accomplish a splendid success.

Housekeepers and dealers will bear in mind that the auction sale of new and second-hand furniture takes place this morning at E. I. Grauman & Co.'s, No. 222 Fourth, between Main and Market streets.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE—LAW DEPARTMENT.—The session of this school commenced yesterday. Professor Pirtle will deliver the first lecture to-day at 12 o'clock.

An election comes off to-day in Floyd Co., Ind., for county officers, and for a Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Anthony.

T. B. Elrod, Market street, between Third and Fourth, makes ambrotyes at half price.

We call attention to the advertisement of Capt. E. P. Rousseau, in this morning's paper.

Letter from Oldham.

Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: We paid a flying visit to Camp Dick Lee, adjoining the town of Shepherds-ville, on the banks of Salt river. To say that we were pleased with our visit would not be a full expression of our feelings. We had not been aware of the fact that a company of volunteers from Oldham county, Ky., were stationed at said place, in charge of the railroad bridge which spans Salt river. We found the company in fine spirits, and fully impressed with the important duty committed to their charge by the gallant hero of Fort Sumpter. Upon inquiry of Col. F. Evans, who appears to be an attaché and an idol of the company, we learned that the company was raised and organized in three days, and on the 4th were in the city of Louisville with a tender of their services to Gen. Anderson for active duty. They are in for three years or during the war. Gen. Anderson ordered them to this place, to which order they promptly responded, and have so conducted themselves as to gain the good opinion of the citizens of the town and surrounding neighborhood. The company is in command of Capt. Richard Lee, with L. D. Canington and Richard Dawkins as Lieutenants, and M. L. Boak as Orderly Sergeant. Of Sergeant Bonek we cannot say too much in his praise. He is kind, courteous, and affable, a fine drill officer, prompt and rigid in all of his military duties. Each member of the company feels safe in his hands. Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon this company for their prompt action, for no sooner did they hear Louisville was threatened by the Confederate forces than they left their homes to aid in her defense. And as an evidence of how they are appreciated at home, let me refer you to the enclosed, which please copy with the foregoing remarks.

OLDHAM.

CAMP DICK LEE.

At a meeting of the Oldham county volunteers (officers and privates), on the evening of the 30th ult., the following preamble and resolutions, offered by F. Evans, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The ladies of Lagrange, true to the instincts of patriotism, and possessing real sympathy and affection for those who have forsaken the comforts and friendships of home to brave the perils, privations, dangers, and horrors of war, have, with their characteristic kindness, forwarded to said volunteers, by Wm. Waide, Esq., a very liberal and bountiful supply of numerous delicacies, therefore

Resolved, That our kindest thanks are due, and are hereby tendered, to the ladies of Lagrange for their "sweet" remembrance of us.

Resolved, That the ladies of Lagrange are not only patriotic but liberal, and this evidence of kindness on their part to the defenders of Kentucky's honor and Kentucky's soil will prove a noble incentive in every conflict of arms with the insolent invaders of our State.

Resolved, That the editors of the Louisville Journal and Democrat be requested to publish.

Camp Muldrough's Hill.

HARDIN COUNTY, KY., Oct. 3, 1861.

Messrs. HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.:

Gentlemen: We noticed, a few days since, in the Louisville Journal, a few sketches concerning the expedition of Colonel Rousseau's troops to Muldrough's Hill from Camp Joe Holt, stating that Colonel Rousseau waded the "river," and commanded his men to follow; he would not have them go where he would not lead." We do not deny the fact that he did so, for his noble disposition would prompt him to such an action, but we do not feel inclined to heap greatness on the great; let him who sows the seed, reap the harvest thereof. It was Lieutenant Zachary, a brave and gallant young Kentuckian of Somerset, Pulaski county, the first man that broke the ice in that part of the State and entered the service of the United States, with sixty-two of his noble countrymen, in whose footsteps so many have followed. It was he that first reached that rushing stream and bared his breast to the current, and like Fitzgimes, in Clon Alpine's glen, "His back against a rock, he bore, and proudly placed one foot before," and said, "come on, my brave boys, the rock shall fly, from yon fierce current, as soon as I."

He was the first to plunge into that rushing tide, and did not say "forward," but "come on, I will lead you." And he was the first to gain a footing on the south side of the Rolling Fork of Salt river, and, like McGrogger, on his Highland domain, said, "this is my native land, and my foot is on its native shore. Come on, I will lead you to victory or death, and will not rest while the polluting foot of a hostile invader remains on your lovely soil."

AN EYE WITNESS.

HENDERSON OCCUPIED BY THE INDIAN FORCES.—A dispatch to Governor Morton from Gen. Love on Saturday night states that he had on that day entered and taken possession of Henderson, Kentucky, with Col. Cruik's Terre Haute regiment. This is a timely and judicious movement, and cuts off some of the sources of trouble we might experience along the border.

The gunboat Conestoga is at Henderson. Buckner has retired from Hopkinsville to Bowlinggreen, and left that place in charge of Gen. Alcorn, who has taken possession of a large hotel, and says he intends spending the winter there.—Ind Journal, 7th.

The Rockport (Ind.) Democrat of the 6th states that a gang of 60 or 80 Secessionists are encamped on the Kentucky side within three or four miles of that place. The Democrat also states that families fleeing from Kentucky daily pass through that town, driven out by the Secessionists.

Within three months, over 20,000 horses, costing on an average \$120 a piece, have been forwarded to Washington. About one-fourth of these are for cavalry use, the same number for artillery, and the remainder for draft.

The Great Republic has been chartered by the Government, and is now fitting up for service. It is the largest American sailing vessel afloat.

The Vanderbilt steamers have been chartered by the Federal Government, and are now taking in coal and supplies at New York.

PRESTON GUARDS.—This company has returned from camp at mouth of Salt River, and will rally to-night at the old stamping ground, as will be seen from the following order:

Prentiss Home Guards, Attention.—You are hereby notified to meet at your army this evening, at 7 o'clock, as there is business to be transacted which these stirring times make important. Let all come forth. New members are also wanted to fill up companies. Let citizens come forward and enroll. *Ed. S. SHEPPARD, Capt.*

The Hon. N. B. Baker, Adjutant General of Iowa, and formerly Governor of New Hampshire, in a letter correcting some misrepresentations respecting himself, says:

"I go for sustaining the Administration, the National Government and the Flag of the Union, and no matter what party may be in power, it will make no difference in the amount of exertion I shall put forth."

To the Young Men of Kentucky.

By the authority, and for the service of the Government of the United States, I propose to organize in Kentucky a regiment of cavalry, to serve three years, or during the war, to consist of ten companies, each company to contain not less than eighty-four, nor more than one hundred and four, rank and file.

Horses and all equipments to be furnished by the Government.

Volunteers owning good horses can have them appraised, mustered into the service, and paid for by the mustering officer.

The Captains and Lieutenants are to be elected by the companies, respectively.

Captains of companies will report to me at the Galt House, in Louisville, as soon as practicable. No company must be removed from its point of organization until ordered into camp. Transportation to the point of rendezvous will be furnished. None out active, vigorous men, and men of steady habits, will be received.

Capt. Richard W. Johnson, of the regular army, has been detailed to act as Lieutenant Colonel. I intend to make this regiment, in all respects, equal to the best drilled and disciplined corps in the regular army.

I know this call will be patriotically answered. The soil of Kentucky has been wantonly invaded. *J. S. JACKSON.*
Louisville, Ky., Sept. 6, 1861. *if*

Louisville, Sept. 23, 1861.

ATTENTION, KENTUCKIANS—TO ARMS!—The undersigned is duly authorized by Brigadier General Robert Anderson, of the Department of Cumberland, to raise a regiment of infantry for three years, or during the war. I am anxious to complete the regiment in the next thirty days, and have it mustered into service. Companies must consist of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred and four men.

Quarters of the best kind have been provided for companies, or parts of companies. Officers will please report promptly at Saml. Madlock's office, on Fifth street, opposite the Court-house, where headquarters will be for the present.

Geo. W. ANDERSON, Colonel.

Approved Sept. 23d 1861.

J. M. DELPH, Mayor.

In conformity with the above resolution, I hereby request that all persons engaged in business in the city of Louisville do suspend business at the hour of four o'clock p. m. for the purpose indicated in the foregoing resolution. *J. M. DELPH, Mayor.*
Mayor's Office, Sept. 23, 1861.

W. P. CAMPBELL, P. B. C. C.
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THOS. SHANKS, P. B. A.
SAMUEL A. MILLER, C. B. A.
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Mayor's Office, Sept. 23, 1861.

Railroad Matters.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

On and after Monday, August 12, passenger trains will leave New Albany as follows:

LEAVE NEW ALBANY.
Chicago Express (daily except Sundays)..... 8:10 A. M.
St. Louis Night Express (daily)..... 7:45 P. M.
ARRIVE AT NEW ALBANY.
St. Louis Express..... 4:30 A. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 5:15 A. M.
Chicago M. L..... 7:00 P. M.
Reaching Louisville..... 8:00 P. M.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.
FROM JEFFERSONVILLE.

Cincinnati and Eastern Express..... 2:30 P. M.
Connection Train (at Seymour with O. and M. Railroad) East and West..... 1:00 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND LEXINGTON R. R.
Passenger Train No. 1..... 6:00 A. M.
Passenger Train No. 2..... 2:00 P. M.
Accommodation Train..... 5:30 P. M.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R.
Lebanon Train (Sundays excepted)..... 7:00 A. M.
Bartonsville and Elizabethtown (Sundays excepted)..... 4:00 P. M.

One of the most prevalent, and at the same time most troublesome and painful diseases that attend the human flesh, is the Fever and Ague. For a long time the medical world have been continually bringing forth numerous specifics for its permanent cure, but all without effect. Dr. J. Hostetter, an experienced and celebrated physician, has succeeded in furnishing the public with a valuable preparation for the cure of Fever and Ague. The steady and increasing demand lately made for Bitters, and the universal success attending its use, have made it a reputation unsurpassed by any specific of the kind. For the cure of Fever and Ague, Dr. Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters must and should claim a superiority over any other preparation extant.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally everywhere. *Oct 26*

The Editor
Of the Louisville (Jefferson county, Ky.) Democrat, in his issue of June 27, says:

"Dr. W. R. Roback's Remedies have been freely used by many in our midst, who unhesitatingly commend them as worthy of all confidence in those diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great benefit he has conferred upon society in the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Geo. T. W. Old, drug store, and the attached in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For sale in Louisville by RAYMOND & TYLER and GOTTSCHE & CO. See advertisement in another column. *Oct 26*

Free from Grease and made of Pure Native Wool.

A good supply of Negro Jeans and Blue Jeans on hand. *Land & Co.*

MRS. M. A. TAYLOR
(LATE MRS. M. A. O'CONNOR)

BEGS TO INFORM HER LADY FRIENDS and customers generally that her stock of French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every grade and quality, and her stock of Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the undersigned to order their goods at.

VERY MODERATE PRICES.

French Embroideries and Dress Trimmings of every grade and quality, and her stock of Bonnets, Head-Dresses, Flowers, Ribbons and Feathers. Ladies and families residing in the country, who may find it inconvenient to visit Louisville, can rely upon the undersigned to order their goods at.

STRICT AND PUNCTUAL EXECUTION of their orders by addressing Mrs. Taylor. Merchants desiring their orders to be filled will find them promptly and accurately executed.

Corner of Fourth and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky. *Oct 26*

Removal.

G. J. MOORE HAS REMOVED HIS LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE FROM FIFTH TO FOURTH street in the National Hotel building, adjoining the office of the Hotel, where he would be pleased to see both old and new customers.

ORANGE OR TICKETS in the popular Kentucky State Lottery (which draws daily), by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt attention. Address: G. J. MOORE, Louisville, Ky. *Oct 26*

ATTENTION, AVERY GUARDS!

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED TO MEET AT YOUR ARMY ON WEDNESDAY EVENING. Business of importance will be transacted. By order of Captain. *W. F. BLISS, C. S.*

WANTED.

NOTICE.—The VOLUNTEERS' FAMILIES RELIEF COMMITTEE are requested to meet at the Mayor's office, at 7 1/2 o'clock, according to adjournment. It is desirable that there should be a full attendance. *Oct 26*

HEMP WANTED.

I WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD HEMP, TO BE delivered here during this month. *W. A. RICHARDSON.*

MEN WANTED.
CAPTAIN E. P. ROUSSEAU IS RAISING A COMPAN-
y for Col. Boone's regiment, and want one or
two able-bodied men. He is a native of Ky.
Ed. Hartnett. For further information call at Colo-
ne's office, south side Jefferson street, near Sixth
ave. de

**To the Brave Men of
Kentucky!**
UPON YOU WHO ARE WILLING TO PROVE YOUR
love of country by adding to defend Kentucky
this hour of peril, we call, and urge you to come
forth and meet them.

compare with any in the service in the energy and the
with which it is preparing to take the field. Full in-
ment will be given to all who wish to join by call-
at the office of Col. Boone, on Jefferson, near St.
Louisville, Ky. Come quickly. Your country
needs your aid.

cc8 d4wtf
JOHN GAULT, Jr., Major,
A. Y. JOHNSON, Capt.

CAVALRY.

WE ARE RAISING A CAVALRY COMPANY Y.

Col. Jackson's regiment. Horses and equipment
to be furnished by the Government.

We call on the patriotic young men of Kentuck
to come and join.

oil. The company will be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as full pay commencing for the first day of enlistment. Thirteen dollars per month for every thing and food. Good clothing and shoes. Persons desiring to voluntarily come forward, enroll their names either at the Bar-Town Junction with Lieut. H. B. Blaxton, or with Capt. E. C. Berry at the townsville and Nashville Railroad near, Logville, Ky.

C. O. BERRY, Captain.
H. B. BLAXTON, 1st Lieutenant.

Young Men of Kentucky

TO ARMS!

ONE HUNDRED YOUNG MEN WANT

TO FILL A COMPANY OF CAVALRY
TO SERVE IN A REGIMENT
COMMANDED BY
Col. Jas. S. Jackson
AND ATTACHED TO THE COLUMN OF
Gen. R. Anderson.

THE TIME FOR MEN TO COME TO THIS
Country, call has now arrived. Keated
through his Letter to his countrymen
her loyalty to the Government, framed by

Fathers. Three times have the people, overruling majordoms, announced to their oppressors that their determination not to be dragged into the slavery of Mexico or France was unshaken.

But, with utter disregard for the known sentiment of the State, the vandals of the hour have destroyed the monuments and altars of Egypt, devoured and devastated the temples of the gods, and have answered, As a dictator, their leader thrusts him upon us, and around him come armed thousands, and the people are told that the revolution and obliterated that they have ever repaid.

Kentucky, through her people's representatives, refused to embrace and is ruled by the bloody principles of the despots of the East, and is turning upon us the history of three great States. That Kentucky, proud, brave, mighty Kentucky, has not been able to resist the power of the despots of the East, and the people are told that the revolution and obliterated that they have ever repaid.

Like a warrior, spring firmly in the field, and with arms and hands's strength, gave blow for blow, but the people are told that the revolution and obliterated that they have ever repaid.


I want men of courage to join me in this endeavor. The people are told that the revolution and obliterated that they have ever repaid.

men joining my company will receive pay for the time they are mustered in good horses, blankets, and provisions, and will be paid for everything necessary for camp life. My men shall be paid for their services.

The country says come—your State says come—humanity and civilization say come, and strike the blow for the oppressed.

se29 MATT JOUETT

TO THE PEOPLE —OF— KENTUCKY

 I HAVE BEEN AUTHORIZED to raise a regiment of infantry to be attached to the service of the United States, to form a part of the force under the command of General Robert Anderson. One series will be received from any rank in the state.

Each company will be composed of not less than eighty-four nor more than one hundred men, rank and file, and will elect their own officers.

The cost of transportation to the place of rendezvous for those troops (or detachments) as well as the cost of sustaining the troops in the field, who are ordered into the service, will be paid by the Government. Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and other regimental officers will be paid their full pay, and the regiment will be supplied with good arms.

No written authority is necessary to raise companies. Let individuals organize them as rapidly as possible, and send them to the rendezvous, with the names of the respective companies. Address me at Louisville, Kentucky.

I appeal to my fellow Kentuckians to come forward and enroll themselves for service. To our invaded state appeals to them. Their feebly-wronged step-imprisoned country appeals to them. The call of duty appeals to them. The call of honor appeals to them. Where appeals to them. Al that is no glorious human government is now at stake, and every true

The time, low-temperature, has come, when we take
unpatriotic and the selfish would has en to even
for the common defense of their State and
calls us to the field. If our enemies triumph, all
rades, all our professions, all our avocations of wit
become valueless. To save ourselves and our fami-
from ruin, not less than to save our State and our cot-
try from degradation and shame, we must rally
and fight. We must not shrink from the sacrifice
girl up the whole strength of our bodies and souls
the conflict, and may the God of Battles guide her
people to the overthrow of the tyrant and the
the people of our native State overrun and conquer
by men claiming to be citizens of a free government
may claim to be indifferent to the issue which an unpa-
triotism forced upon us. Kentucky

sc29 d&wt JOHN M. HARLAN

KENTUCKIANS, TO THE RESCUE

RECRUITS WANTED!

YOUR STATE HAS BEEN INVADIED BY A Foe who say, through an official organ that "the S. is her (Kentucky's) territory, and must have THROUGH AT THE PRICE OF BLOOD AND TREASON." You are called on to drive the invader from your border.

The undersigned, having been commissioned to raise a company, to serve Col. Carter Wood's regiment of Infantry, to be mustered into service under the U. S. ARMY, the noble Kentuckian and hero of SON

In addition to the pay of \$15 per month, they were clothed and fed, and turned out all necessary medical attention. Pay begins on the day of muster, and a bounty of \$100 will be paid to every volunteer who shall have served two years or during the war.
 Apply to the undersigned on JEFFERSON STREET, Room No. 15, three doors below Preston, and at John H. G. Lumber Yard office, corner of Twelfth and High streets, Louisville, Ky.
 J. H. G.

JAMES STEPHENS, Captain
Caavry! Caavry!
KENTUCKY MUST AND SHALL BE SAVED
ALL BODIED MEN WISHING TO FILL

As cavalry regiment, under my command (now new
ful), for three years, or during the war, would do you
the Fair Grounds, and the road to the road entrance
or at my headquarters, 406 Jefferson street, on the
new doors below Fourth street, or on any of the
caine of companies recruiting, and enroll yourself
with me at the Fair Grounds, and I will give you
property, 100 acres of land, and a pension from Govern-
ment. Married men, with families, will be allowed
to take their families with them, and I will give them
in advance immediately on entering camp a month's
wages in, and all enlisted men will be allowed to all
two-thirds of their pay for the support of their families
and I will give them a pension from Government. All
companies mustered into service as soon as full. We
have comfortable quarters, good provisions, and relatives
will be taken charge of. Men at no expense after
enlisting.

oct dff JESSE BAYLES, Colonel

WANTED.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MAN FOR
Battery of Light Artillery to be commanded
by Capt. I. W. Scott, of this city. The Battery
to be organized at once, and the men
to be composed exclusively of picked men.
Young, active, able bodied men, knowing how to ride
and how to take good care of a horse, will be
accepted, and no others. Those desirous of being in the
most beautiful branch of the service, can apply to Capt.
I. W. Scott, Southeast corner of Second and Capital
streets, or to the "Crack Companies," or to the "Crack
crack companies" of the service, and no one need
apply to enter it who is not ready to aid in this inter-
esting and important branch of the active service.
One of the officers of this Company has been in the
regular service of the United States several years—w

the Gen. Alexander M. Scott, Sumpter during the siege and distinguished himself very much under the eyes of the General.

The recruiting officers are gentlemen of this city, to whom the men can place the most implicit confidence.

I. W. SCOTT, Captain.

TIMOTHY SEED.
BUSHELS PRIME FRESH TIMOTHY SEED
for sale by VERNON & CO.,
No. 205 Main street, south side, between
Second and Third

